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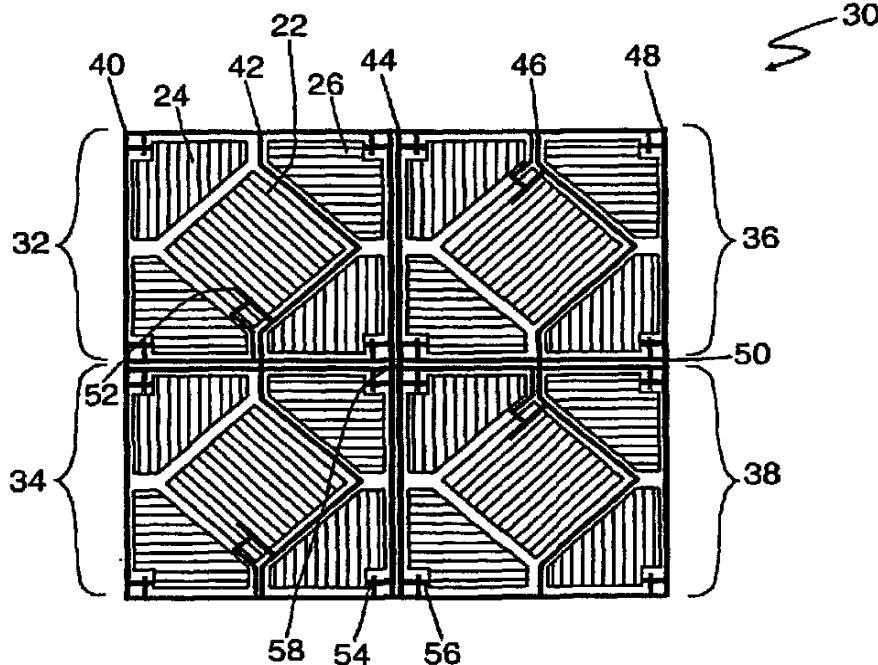
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10/024,326 14 December 2001 (14.12.2001) US(71) Applicant: CLAIRVOYANTE LABORATORIES,
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(54) Title: IMPROVEMENTS TO COLOR FLAT PANEL DISPLAY SUB-PIXEL ARRANGEMENTS AND LAYOUTS



(57) Abstract: An array (30) comprising a plurality of three-color pixel elements is disclosed. The three-color pixel element has square design disposed at the origin of an X, Y coordinate system. Disposed at the center of the square is a blue emitter (22). Red emitters (24) are disposed in the second and fourth quadrants not occupied by the blue emitter and green emitters (26) are disposed in the first and third quadrants not occupied by the blue emitter. The blue emitter is square shaped, having corners aligned at the X and Y axes of the coordinate system, and the opposing pairs of red and green emitters are generally shaped, having truncated inwardly-facing corners forming edges parallel to the sides of the blue emitter. The plurality of three-color pixel elements (32, 34), (36, 38) may be arranged in rows and columns to form a display. Each emitter has a transistor (52, 54, 56). The column lines (40-48) and row lines (50) are doubled to allow for the transistors of the red emitters and green emitters to be gathered together into the interstitial corners between the three-color pixel elements creating combined transistor groups (58). With the transistors grouped together, the combined transistors groups and the blue emitters both become less visible, virtually vanishing from sight almost entirely.

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54, 56). The column lines (40-48) and row lines (50) are doubled to allow for the transistors of the red emitters and green emitters to be gathered together into the interstitial corners between the three-color pixel elements creating combined transistor groups (58). With the transistors grouped together, the combined transistors groups and the blue emitters both become less visible, virtually vanishing from sight almost entirely.



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IMPROVEMENTS TO COLOR FLAT PANEL DISPLAY SUB-PIXEL ARRANGEMENTS AND LAYOUTS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

10 The present application claims the benefit of the date of the U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/290,103, entitled "Improvements to Color Flat Panel Display Sub-Pixel Arrangements and Layouts", filed on May 9, 2001, which is incorporated herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

15 The present application relates to improvements to display layouts, and specifically to improved color pixel arrangements and means of addressing used in displays.

The present state of the art of color single plane imaging matrix, for flat panel displays use the red-green-blue (RGB) color triad or a single color in a vertical stripe as shown in prior art FIG 1. Prior art FIG. 1 shows an arrangement 10 having several three-color pixel elements with red emitters (or sub-pixels) 14, blue emitters 16, and green emitters 12. The arrangement takes advantage of the Von Bezold effect by separating the three colors and placing equal spatial frequency weight on each color. However, this panel suffers because of inadequate attention to how human vision operates. These types of panels are a poor match to human vision.

25 Full color perception is produced in the eye by three-color receptor nerve cell types called cones. The three types are sensitive to different wavelengths of light: long, medium, and short ("red", "green", and "blue", respectively). The relative density of the three differs significantly from one another. There are slightly more red receptors than green receptors. There are very few blue receptors compared to red or green receptors.

30 The human vision system processes the information detected by the eye in several perceptual channels: luminance, chromanance, and motion. Motion is only important for flicker threshold to the imaging system designer. The luminance channel takes the input from only the red and green receptors. It is "color blind". It processes the information in such a manner that the contrast of edges is enhanced. The chromanance channel does not 35 have edge contrast enhancement. Since the luminance channel uses and enhances every red and green receptor, the resolution of the luminance channel is several times higher than the

5 chromanance channels. The blue receptor contribution to luminance perception is negligible. The luminance channel acts as a resolution band pass filter. Its peak response is at 35 cycles per degree (cycles/ $^{\circ}$). It limits the response at 0 cycles/ $^{\circ}$ and at 50 cycles/ $^{\circ}$ in the horizontal and vertical axis. This means that the luminance channel can only tell the relative brightness between two areas within the field of view. It cannot tell the absolute brightness. Further, if
10 any detail is finer than 50 cycles/ $^{\circ}$, it simply blends together. The limit in the diagonal axes is significantly lower.

15 The chromanance channel is further subdivided into two sub-channels, to allow us to see full color. These channels are quite different from the luminance channel, acting as low pass filters. One can always tell what color an object is, no matter how big it is in our field of view. The red/green chromanance sub-channel resolution limit is at 8 cycles/ $^{\circ}$, while the yellow/blue chromanance sub-channel resolution limit is at 4 cycles/ $^{\circ}$. Thus, the error introduced by lowering the blue resolution by one octave will be barely noticeable by the most perceptive viewer, if at all, as experiments at Xerox and NASA, Ames Research Center (R. Martin, J. Gille, J. Larimer, Detectability of Reduced Blue Pixel Count in Projection
20 Displays, SID Digest 1993) have demonstrated.

25 The luminance channel determines image details by analyzing the spatial frequency Fourier transform components. From signal theory, any given signal can be represented as the summation of a series of sine waves of varying amplitude and frequency. The process of teasing out, mathematically, these sine-wave-components of a given signal is called a Fourier Transform. The human vision system responds to these sine-wave-components in the two-dimensional image signal.

30 Color perception is influenced by a process called “assimilation” or the Von Bezold color blending effect. This is what allows separate color pixels (also known as sub-pixels or emitters) of a display to be perceived as a mixed color. This blending effect happens over a given angular distance in the field of view. Because of the relatively scarce blue receptors, this blending happens over a greater angle for blue than for red or green. This distance is approximately 0.25 $^{\circ}$ for blue, while for red or green it is approximately 0.12 $^{\circ}$. At a viewing distance of twelve inches, 0.25 $^{\circ}$ subtends 50 mils (1,270 μ) on a display. Thus, if the blue pixel pitch is less than half (625 μ) of this blending pitch, the colors will blend without loss
35 of picture quality. This blending effect is directly related to the chromanance sub-channel

5 display. This array provides better perceived resolution and appearance of single full color displays by matching the human vision system.

10 Each emitter has a transistor and associated components or structures, such as capacitors. The column lines and row lines are doubled to allow for the transistors and associated structures of the red emitters and green emitters to be gathered together at the interstitial corners between the three-color pixel elements creating combined transistor groups. With the transistors grouped together, the combined transistors groups and the blue emitters both become less visible at 56 cycles/°, virtually vanishing from sight almost entirely.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15 Referring now to the figures, wherein like elements are numbered alike:

FIG. 1 illustrates a prior art RGB stripe arrangement of three-color pixel elements in an array, a single plane, for a display device;

FIG. 2 illustrates a prior art RGB stripe arrangement as it would be perceived by the luminance channel of the human vision system when a full white image is displayed;

20 FIG. 3 illustrates an arrangement of three-color pixel elements in an array, in a single plane, for a display device;

FIG. 4 illustrates the arrangement of FIG 3, as the luminance channel of the human vision system would perceive it when a full white image is displayed;

25 FIG. 5 illustrates a layout of drive lines and transistors for the arrangement of pixel elements of FIG. 4; and

FIG. 6 illustrates the arrangement of FIG 5, as it would be perceived by the luminance channel of the human vision system, prior to filtering, when a full white image is displayed.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

30 Those of ordinary skill in the art will realize that the following is illustrative only and not in any way limiting. Other embodiments will readily suggest themselves to such skilled persons.

35 FIG. 3 illustrates an arrangement 20 of several three-color pixel elements according to a preferred embodiment. A three-color pixel element 21 consists of a blue emitter (or sub-pixel) 22, two red emitters 24, and two green emitters 26 in a square, which is described as follows. The three-color pixel element 21 is square shaped and is centered at the origin of an

5 X, Y coordinate system. The blue emitter 22 is centered at the origin of the square and extends into the first, second, third, and fourth quadrants of the X, Y coordinate system. A pair of red emitters 24 are disposed in opposing quadrants (i.e., the second and the fourth quadrants), and a pair of green emitters 26 are disposed in opposing quadrants (i.e., the first and the third quadrants), occupying the portions of the quadrants not occupied by the blue
10 emitter 22. As shown in FIG. 3, the blue emitter 22 can be square-shaped, having corners aligned at the X and Y axes of the coordinate system, and the opposing pairs of red 24 and green 26 emitters can be generally square shaped, having truncated inwardly-facing corners forming edges parallel to the sides of the blue emitter 22.

15 The array is repeated across a panel to complete a device with a desired matrix resolution. The repeating three-color pixels form a “checker board” of alternating red 24 and green 26 emitters with blue emitters 22 distributed evenly across the device. However, the blue emitters 22 are at half the resolution of the red 24 and green 26 emitters.

20 One advantage of the three-color pixel element array is improved resolution of color displays. This occurs since only the red and green emitters contribute significantly to the perception of high resolution in the luminance channel. Thus, reducing the number of blue emitters and replacing some with red and green emitters improves resolution by more closely matching human vision.

25 Dividing the red and green emitters in half in the vertical axis to increase spatial addressability is an improvement over the conventional vertical single color stripe of the prior art. An alternating “checkerboard” of red and green emitters allows the Modulation Transfer Function (MTF), high spatial frequency resolution, to increase in both the horizontal and the vertical axes. A further advantage of this arrangement over prior art is the shape and location of the blue emitter.

30 In the prior art arrangement of FIG. 1, the blue emitters are in stripes. When viewed, the luminance channel of the human vision system sees these blue emitters as black stripes alternating with white stripes, as illustrated in prior art FIG. 2. In the horizontal direction, there are faint, but discernable lines between rows of three-color pixel elements, largely due to the presence of the transistors, and/or associated structures, such as capacitors, at each emitter, as is common in the art. However, with the arrangement of FIG. 3, when viewed, the
35 luminance channel of the human vision system sees black dots alternating with white dots as illustrated in FIG 4. This is an improvement because the spatial frequency, Fourier

5 Transform wave component, energy is now spread into every axis, vertical, diagonal, as well as horizontal, reducing the amplitude of the original horizontal signal, and thus, the visual response (i.e., visibility).

FIG. 5 illustrates a preferred embodiment wherein only four three-color pixel elements 32, 34, 36, and 38 are grouped in arrangement 30, while several thousand can be 10 arranged in an array. Column address drive lines 40, 42, 44, 46, and 48 and row address drive line 50 drive each three color pixel element 32, 34, 36, and 38. Each emitter has a transistor, and possibly associated structures such as a capacitor, which may be a sample/hold transistor/capacitor circuit. Therefore, each blue emitter 22 has a transistor 52, each red emitter 24 has a transistor 54, and each green emitter 26 has a transistor 56. Having two 15 column lines 44 and two row lines 50 allows for the transistors, and/or associated structures, for the red emitters and green emitters to be gathered together into the interstitial corners between the three-color pixel elements 32, 34, 36, and 38 creating combined transistor groups 58.

The grouping of the transistors and/or associated structures, such as capacitors, in the 20 interstitial corners appears to be counter to good design practice, as understood in the prior art, since collecting them together makes them a bigger, and thus more visible dark spot, as shown in FIG 6. However, in this circumstance these dark spots are exactly halfway between the blue emitter 22 in each three-color pixel element.

In this embodiment, the spatial frequency of the combined transistor groups and/or 25 associated structures, 58 and the blue emitter 22 is doubled, pushing them above the 50 cycles/ $^\circ$ resolution limit of the luminance channel of human vision. For example, in a 90 pixel per inch display panel the blue emitter pitch, without the grouped transistors, would create a 28 cycles/ $^\circ$ luminance channel signal, both horizontally and vertically. In other words, the blue emitters may be visible as a texture on solid white areas of a display. 30 However, they will not be as visible as the stripes visible in the prior art.

In contrast, with the transistors grouped together, the combined group transistors 58 and the blue emitters 22 both become less visible at 56 cycles/ $^\circ$, virtually vanishing from sight almost entirely. In other words, the grouping of the transistors and the blue emitters combine to produce a texture on solid white areas of a display too fine for the human visual 35 system to see. In using this embodiment, the solid white areas become as smooth looking as a sheet of paper.

5 The grouping of the transistors, and/or associated structures, and placement of the blue emitters work together to match to human vision. In contrast to the prior art, which creates black lines with the placement of the blue emitters and transistor, the arrangement of the present invention removes this problem. In placing the transistors in accordance with the above arrangements, the transistors and blue emitters vanish from sight almost entirely
10 providing a smooth looking display without a visible texture.

While the invention has been described with reference to an exemplary embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the scope of the invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or
15 material to the teachings without departing from the essential scope thereof. Therefore, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed as the best mode contemplated for carrying out this invention, but that the invention will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the appended claims.

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What is claimed is:

1. An array, comprising:

a plurality of three-color pixel elements, wherein each said three-color pixel element comprises:

10 a blue emitter disposed at a center of a square disposed at an origin of an X, Y coordinate system having a first, a second, a third, and a fourth quadrant, wherein said blue emitter is square-shaped;

15 a pair of red emitters spaced apart from said blue emitter and symmetrically disposed about said blue emitter in said second and said fourth quadrants, wherein said red emitters occupy a portion of said second and said fourth quadrants not occupied by said blue emitter, wherein said red emitters are generally square-shaped having truncated inwardly-facing corners forming edges parallel to sides of said blue emitter;

20 a pair of green emitters spaced apart from said blue emitter and symmetrically disposed about said blue emitter in said first and said third quadrants, wherein said green emitters occupy a portion of said first and said third quadrants not occupied by said blue emitter, wherein said green emitters are generally square-shaped having truncated inwardly-facing corners forming edges parallel to said sides of said blue emitter;

25 wherein said array is repeated across a panel to complete a device with a desired matrix resolution forming a checker board of alternating said red emitters and said green emitters with said blue emitters distributed evenly across said device, wherein said blue emitters are at half resolution of said red emitters and said green emitters;

30 a first transistor for said blue emitter, a second transistor for said red emitter, and a third transistor for said green emitter, wherein said second and third transistors are grouped together at interstitial corners between said three-color pixel elements; and

column lines and row lines connecting to said first, second, and third transistors, wherein two of said column lines and two of said row lines are coupled to said second and third transistors in said interstitial corners.

35 2. The array of Claim 1, further comprising associated structures connected to said first, second, and third transistors.

3. The array of Claim 2, wherein said associated structures are capacitors.

5 4. An array, comprising:
a plurality of three-color pixel elements, wherein each said three-color pixel element
comprises:
10 a blue emitter disposed at a center of a square disposed at an origin of an X, Y
coordinate system having a first, a second, a third, and a fourth quadrant, wherein said
blue emitter is square-shaped;
15 a pair of red emitters spaced apart from said blue emitter and symmetrically
disposed about said blue emitter in said second and said fourth quadrants, wherein
said red emitters occupy a portion of said second and said fourth quadrants not
occupied by said blue emitter, wherein said red emitters are generally square-shaped
having truncated inwardly-facing corners forming edges parallel to sides of said blue
emitter;
20 a pair of green emitters spaced apart from said blue emitter and symmetrically
disposed about said blue emitter in said first and said third quadrants, wherein said
green emitters occupy a portion of said first and said third quadrants not occupied by
said blue emitter, wherein said green emitters are generally square-shaped having
truncated inwardly-facing corners forming edges parallel to said sides of said blue
emitter; and
25 transistors coupled to said blue emitters, said red emitters, and said green
emitters;
wherein said array is repeated across a panel to complete a device with a desired
matrix resolution forming a checker board of alternating said red emitters and said green
emitters with said blue emitters are distributed at a spatial frequency, wherein said blue
emitters are at half resolution of said red emitters and said green emitters;
30 wherein said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters are grouped
together at interstitial corners between said three-color pixel elements;
column lines and row lines connecting to said transistors, wherein two of said column
lines and two of said row lines are coupled to said transistors for said red emitters and said
green emitters in said interstitial corners; and
35 wherein said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters are disposed at
locations in said array such that said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters
are disposed at said spatial frequency said blue emitters and are 180° out of phase with said

5 blue emitters, said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters being sized to have a luminance value equal to a luminance value of said blue emitters.

5. The array of Claim 4, further comprising associated structures connected to said transistors.

6. The array of Claim 5, wherein said associated structures are capacitors.

10 7. The array of Claim 4, wherein a radiance value of said red emitters and said green emitters is substantially equal to a radiance value of said blue emitters.

8. The array of Claim 7, wherein said luminance value of said red emitters and said green emitters is substantially equal to said radiance value of said blue emitters is adjusted to provide a desired white color point.

15 9. An array, comprising:

a plurality of three-color pixel elements, wherein each said three-color pixel element comprises a blue emitter, a pair of red emitters, and a pair of green emitters arranged in a square design;

20 wherein said array is repeated across a panel to complete a device with a desired matrix resolution forming a checker board of alternating said red emitters and said green emitters with said blue emitters distributed evenly across said device, wherein said blue emitters are at half resolution of said red emitters and said green emitters;

25 a first transistor for said blue emitter, a second transistor for said red emitter, and a third transistor for said green emitter, wherein said second and third transistors are grouped together at interstitial corners between said three-color pixel elements; and

column lines and row lines connecting to said first, second, and third transistors, wherein two of said column lines and two of said row lines are coupled to said second and third transistors in said interstitial corners.

30 10. The array of Claim 9, further comprising associated structures connected to said first, second, and third transistors.

11. The array of Claim 10, wherein said associated structures are capacitors.

12. An array, comprising:

35 a plurality of three-color pixel elements, wherein each said three-color pixel element comprises a blue emitter, a pair of red emitters, and a pair of green emitters disposed in a square design, and transistors coupled to said blue emitters, said red emitters, and said green emitters;

5 wherein said array is repeated across a panel to complete a device with a desired matrix resolution forming a checker board of alternating said red emitters and said green emitters with said blue emitters are distributed at a spatial frequency, wherein said blue emitters are at half resolution of said red emitters and said green emitters;

10 wherein said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters are grouped together at interstitial corners between said three-color pixel elements;

 column lines and row lines connecting to said transistors, wherein two of said column lines and two of said row lines are coupled to said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters in said interstitial corners; and

15 wherein said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters are disposed at locations in said array such that said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters are disposed at said spatial frequency of said blue emitters and are 180° out of phase with said blue emitters, said transistors for said red emitters and said green emitters being sized to have a luminance value equal to a luminance value of said blue emitters.

13. The array of Claim 12, further comprising associated structures connected to
20 said transistors.

14. The array of Claim 13, wherein said associated structures are capacitors.

15. The array of Claim 12, wherein a radiance value of said red emitters and said green emitters is substantially equal to a radiance value of said blue emitters.

25 16. The array of Claim 15, wherein said luminance value of said red emitters and said green emitters is substantially equal to said radiance value of said blue emitters is adjusted to provide a desired white color point.

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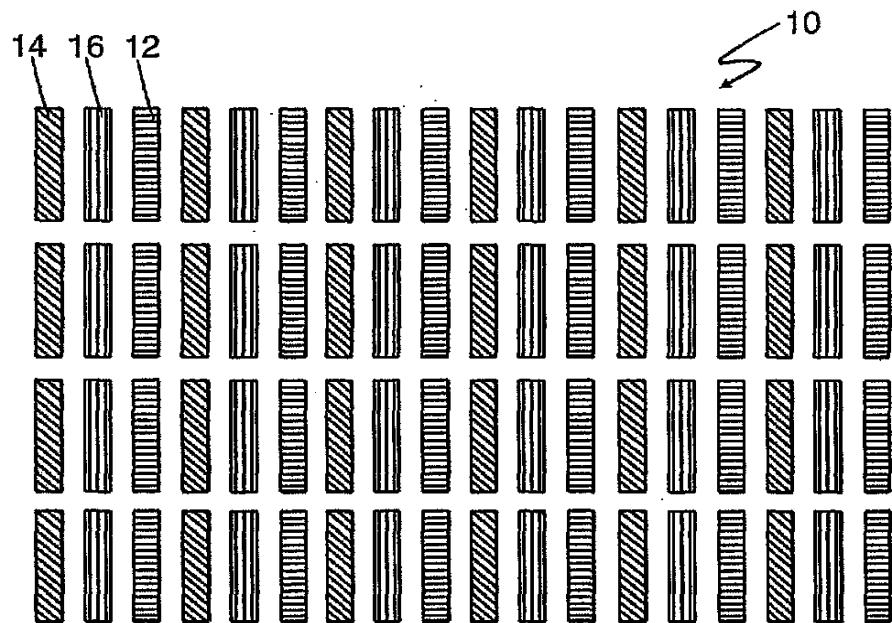


FIG. 1
PRIOR ART

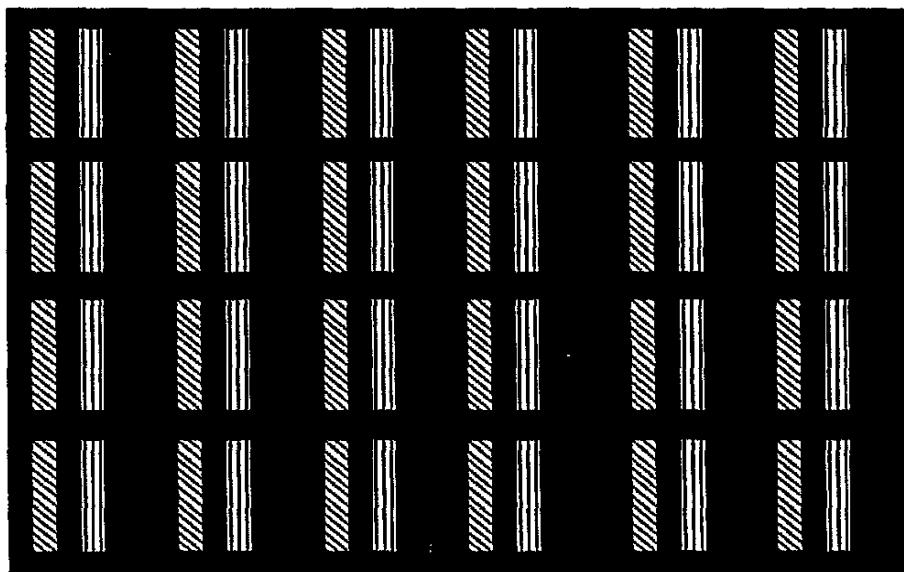


FIG. 2
PRIOR ART

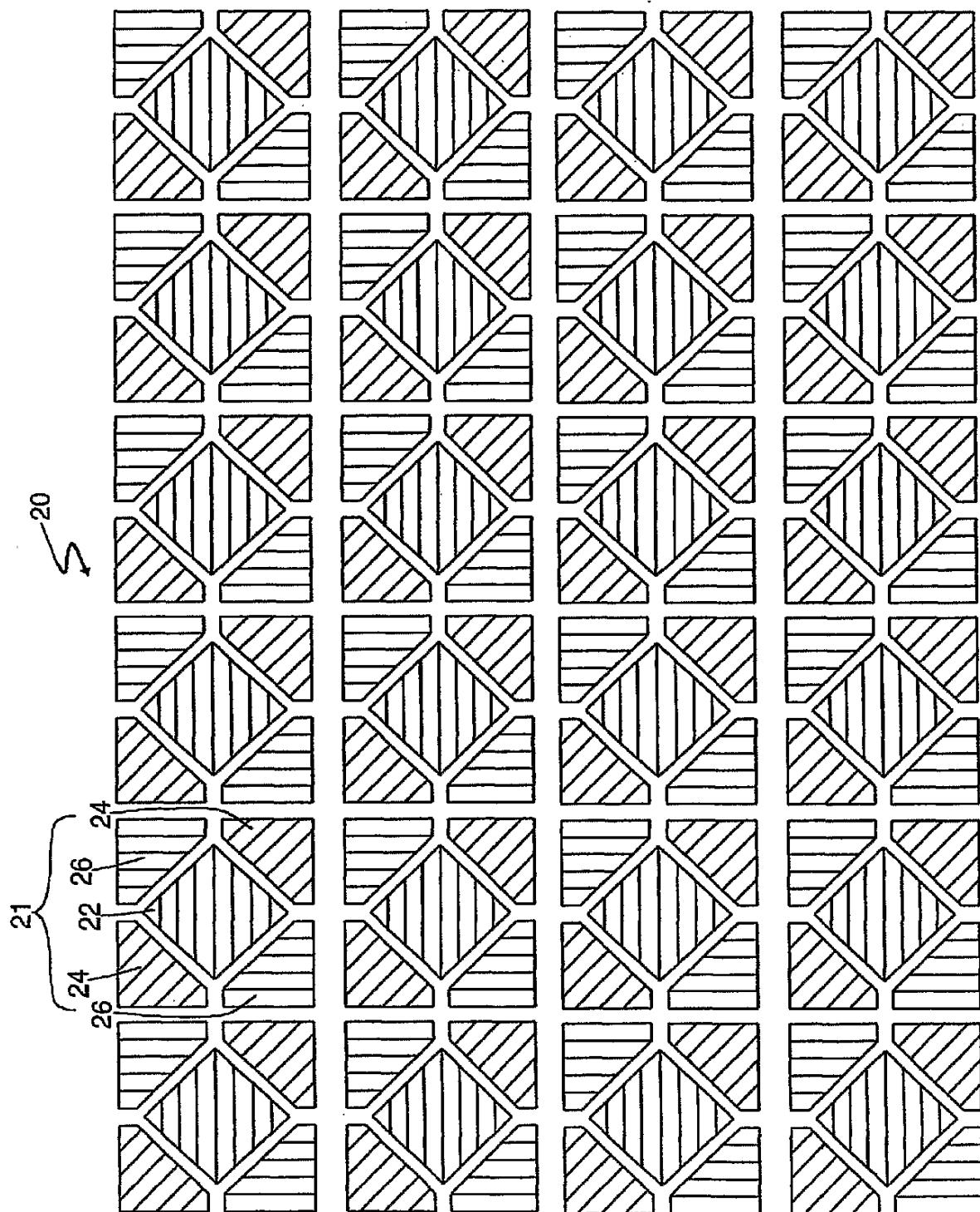


FIG. 3

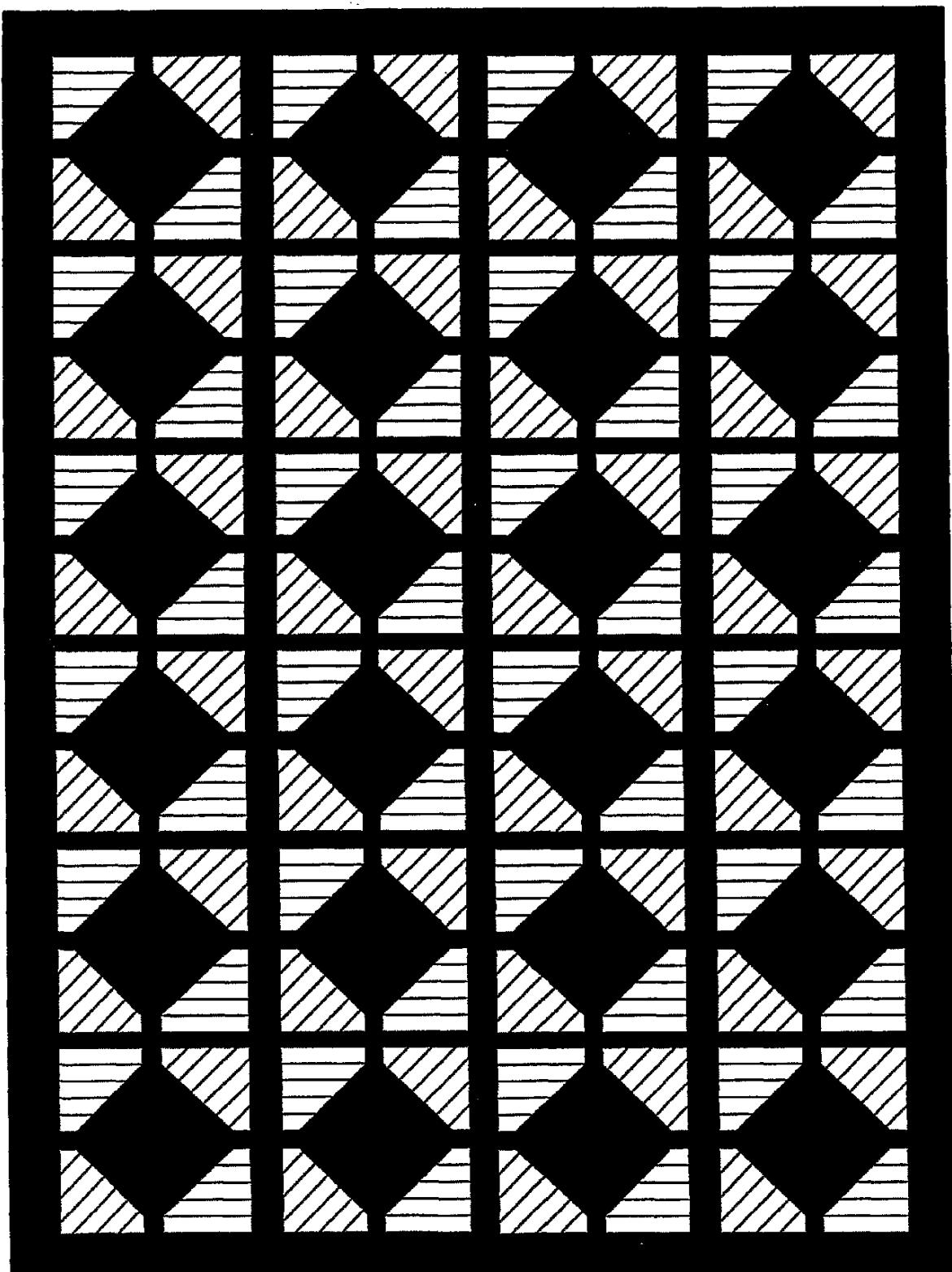
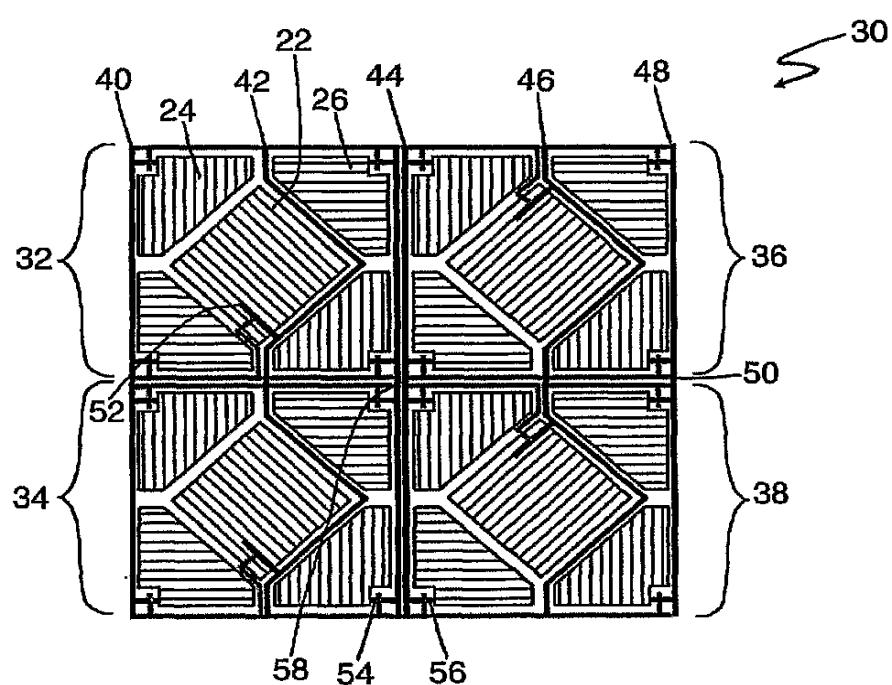


FIG. 4

**FIG. 5**

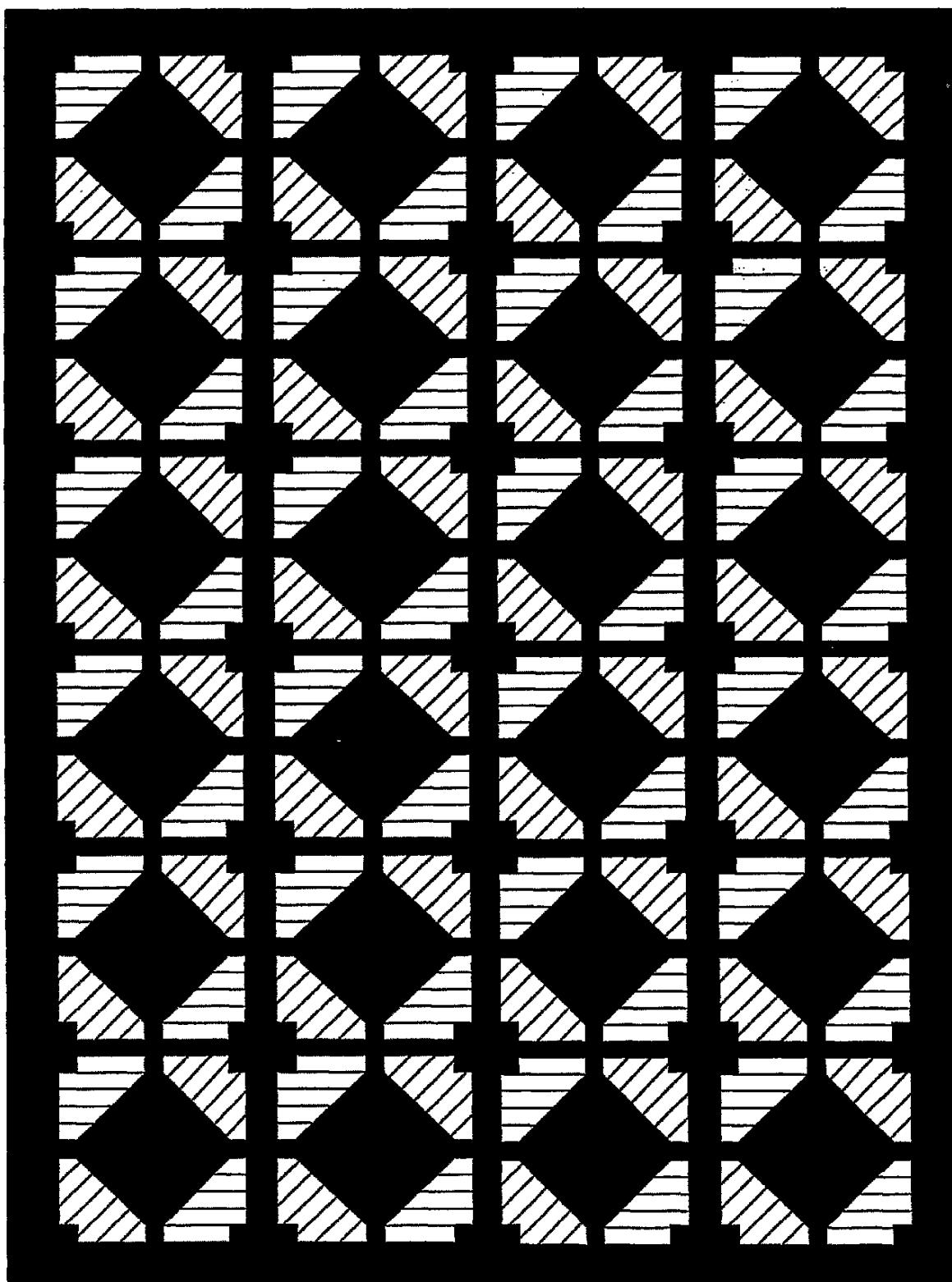


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US02/14925

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : G09G 5/00, G09G 3/36, G09G 3/20; H04N 9/74
US CL : 345/204, 88, 55; 348/589

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 345/204, 88, 55; 348/589

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched
None

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)
EAST, IEEE, Google: ("color sub-pixel arrangement", "color filter", "Clairvoyante", "pentile")

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	ELLIOTT C. H. B. Reducing Pixel Count without Reducing Image Quality (Information Display, December 1999)	1-16
A	US 5,792,579 A (PHILLIPS) 11 August 1998 (11.08.1998), figure 5d, column 6, lines 9-12; column 13, lines 5-9 and 23-26.	1-16
A, P	US 6,299,329 B1 (MUI et al.) 09 October 2001(09.10.2001) column 5, lines 17-36.	1-16

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:		
"A"	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"E"	earlier application or patent published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L"	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"O"	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"&" document member of the same patent family
"P"	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

23 July 2002 (23.07.2002)

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21 AUG 2002

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